

Japanese

Multivaluation @ Frankfurt

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1 Language Information

- Source: Martin (1975)
- Glottlog: <http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/nucl1643>
- ISO-identifier: jpn
- Speakers:
- Location: Japan
- Geneology: Japonic > Japanesic > Japan-Taiwan Japanese > Japanese

2 Nominal Morphology

There is something like a plural suffix. Some nouns have a plural form made by reduplication.

3 Verbal Morphology

The verb does not inflect for number.

4 Conjunction

The coordinative conjunctions in Japanese that mean 'and also' are the following: *sosite*, *sore kara*, *sikásite/sikári sikásite*, *sore ni*, *sono ue*, *náo*, *sára ni*, *máta*, *omake ni*, *hiité-wa*, *awásete*, *kátu(-mata)*, *másite*, *siká-mo*, *narabi ni*, *náisi*, *óyobi*, *yahári*, *kuwaérú ni/kuwaúrú ni*. The sequential conjunctions that mean 'and then/now' are *sosite*, *sore kara*, *(sore) de*, *(sore) dé wa*, *tokoró-de*, *(sono) tugí (ni)*, *(sono) totan ni*, *sá-te*, *sómo-somo*. The consequential conjunctions that mean 'and so' are *(sore) de*, *(sore) dá kara*, *(sore) desu kara*, *(sore) de arimásu kara*, *(sore) de áru kara*, *(sore ni) yotte*, *(sore o) mótte*, *dá no de*, *(sono) doorí de*, *(sono) tamé ni*, *(sore) to iu wáke de*, *sitagátte*, *sore yúé*, *yúé ni*. The adversative conjunctions that mean 'but, and yet' are *(dá) ga*, *sóo da/ desu da*, *(sore)*

dá ga, (sore) desú ga, (sore) de arimásu ga, (sore) de áru ha, sore ga, ké(re)do (mo), (sore) dá ke(re)do (mo), (sore) désu ke(re)do (mo).

In the case of nominal coordination, the following markers are used: *tó* 'and' (inclusive, =with), *yá* 'and (among others)', *ní* 'and' (additionally).

- (1) Tití to háha ní ioo
?
'Let's tell father and mother.' [Martin, 1975, p. 154]
- (2) Tití ní mo háha ní mo ioo
?
'Let's tell both father and mother.' [Martin, 1975, p. 154]
- (3) yómu kotó to káku kotó wa
?
'reading and writing' [Martin, 1975, p. 155]
- (4) A to B tó kara nátte iru
?
'It is made up of A and B' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]
- (5) Monó to monó to o kookan suru
?
'They barter things for things.' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]
- (6) A to B tó no tunagari
?
'The links between A and B.' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]
- (7) Káno-zyo to ore tó no kotó wa
?
'The affair between her and me.' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]
- (8) Sosite, dekíru yátu to, dekínai yátu to o tyan-to kúbetu suru
?
'Then you make sure to separate those who are able and those who are not.'
[Martin, 1975, p. 156]
- (9) Yooróppa no búngaku wa, koogo to bungo tó no hedatári ga óokiku náí
?
'The literatures of Europe have no wide disparity between colloquial language and literary language.' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]
- (10) Sina-go to Nihon-go tó ga sessyoku suru
?
'The two languages Chinese and Japanese come into contact with each other.'
[Martin, 1975, p. 156]

- (11) Puro-yákyuu o gízyutu to daigaku-yákyuu no gízyutu to ga, sore-hodo
?
hakkíri sita sá wa náí desu né

'The techniques of pro baseball and those of college baseball are not all that clearly different, you know.' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]
- (12) ...keibi-táisei to ka keikai-hóohoo to ka o zyuubún ni kenkyuu site ...
?
'... adequately studying defensive arrangements and alarm methods (and the like)...' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]
- (13) Are ya kore ya (de), sigoto ga takusan átta
?
'What with that and this, I had a lot of work.' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]
- (14) Are ya kore yá o kangáete míru to...
?
'Considering one thing and another...' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]
- (15) Kúne-kune sita hassoo ya bígaku ya no kooryuu de áru
?
'It is the interchange of meandering expressing and (=with) aesthetics.' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]
- (16) wakái monó no kiboo to yumé to o syootyoo suru
?
'It symbolizes the hopes and dreams of young people.' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]

5 Disjunction

The disjunctive conjunctions that mean 'or else' are *sore tó mo*, *tádasi wa*, *arúi-wa*, *háta*, *mátá-wa*, *mósiku-wa*, *náisi wa*. *ká* 'or' is used in case that nouns are disjointed.

- (17) Senséi ka gakusei ká ga yobu
?
'The teacher or the student calls.' [Martin, 1975, p. 155]
- (18) Senséi ka gakusei ká o yobu
?
'I call the teacher or the student.' [Martin, 1975, p. 155]
- (19) Senséi (da) ka gakusei (dá) ká
?
'Is it the teacher or is it the student?' [Martin, 1975, p. 155]

- (20) Watakusi ka ootoo ka ga o-ukagai simásu
?

'Either I or my little brother will come to see you.' [Martin, 1975, p. 156]

6 Postpositions

Here is a list with some of the phrasal postpositions found in Japanese:

1. *N o kéiki to site* 'taking the opportunity of N; with N'
2. *N o kíso to site/ N o kityoo to site* 'on the basis of N'
3. *N o mokuteki to site/ N o mokuhyoo to site* 'with N as one's goal'
4. *N wa betu to* 'aside from N'
5. *N o kéiki ni (site)* 'with N (as the momentum, the turning point)'
6. *N o kí ni (site)* 'with N as the opportunity'
7. *N o táne ni (site)* 'with N as a source'
8. *N o tánpo ni (site)* 'with N as a pledge'
9. *N o teházime ni (site)* 'with N as a start'
10. *N to kyootuu ni* 'in common with N'
11. *N to rentai de* 'jointly with N'
12. *N no mukai de* 'in compensation for N'
13. *S/N to ié-do-mo* 'in spite of S/N'

References

Martin, Samuel E. (1975). *A reference grammar of Japanese*. New Haven: Yale University Press.